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V.—INSCRIPTIONS IN ATHENS.

During a revisit to Athens last July I found several new inscriptions, some of which are published here. Others will be published later.

1. Part of a fluted column, found near the Philopappus Hill, 0.89 m. high, 0.63 m. to 0.70 m. in circumference. Diameter at the end with a square hole 0.21 m.; at other end 0.19 m. Letters of the inscription, which is cut lengthwise in two flutings, 0.025 m. high. Stone now in the possession of Mr. Nostrakis, Zacharitza street, no. 30.

\ T I O ≥ A N E ⊙ E K E N
A N O ≥

The three-barred sigma dates the inscription before about 446 B. C. and the dotted theta after about 500 B. C. The forms of alpha and nu here used are more likely to occur in the first quarter of the fifth century B. C. than later.

2. Bronze mirror, handle cast in one piece with the disk, seen in the Minerva shop on Hermes street. The diameter of the disk, which has a fine bead pattern around the edge like that on the mirror published by Tarbell, *The Decennial Publications*, Chicago, VI, p. 3 f., pl. I, is 0.14 m. The handle, adorned with a palmette design at the top and with a rosette round the suspension hole at the bottom is 0.13 m. long and 0.025 m. wide. Diameter of round end of handle 0.045 m. The mirror resembles in shape and decoration one from the Argive Heraeum (cf. Waldstein, *The Argive Heraeum*, vol. II, pl. XCIV, 1565). The inscription is cut retrograde near the right edge of the well-polished side of the disk. Date, first quarter of fifth century B. C.

≤ ITA NMIA Διμνάτις

The mirror is said positively to come from Tegea and Pausanias VIII 53, 11 relates that on the way from Tegea to Laconia there was a *ἱερὸν Ἀρτέμιδος ἐπὶ κλησιν Διμνάτιδος*. Here probably the mirror was dedicated. For Artemis Limnatis cf. also Paus. III 23, 10; IV 4, 2; IV 31, 3; VII 20, 7; Anth. Pal. VI 280; Farnell, *Cults of the Greek States*, II, pp. 427, 558; Dittenberger,

Sylloge², 836; Roehl, I. G. A. 50 (where we have the same inscription on a cymbal), 61 and 73; Wilhelm, Athen. Mitth. XVI, 1891, pp. 350, 351. The epithet often breaks loose as here and forms a goddess of itself.

3. Marble slab, broken at bottom, found to the south of the Ilissus southwest of the hill with the windmill (cf. Judeich, Topographie von Athen, plan I, G 8, Windmühle). Now concealed in a house on the λεωφόρος Σύγγρου. Height 0.34 m.; width 0.40 m.; thickness 0.08 m. Letters small but well cut and clearly legible, 0.005 m. to 0.008 m. high. Date, first half of fourth century B. C., certainly not fifth century as Dörpfeld, who had not seen the stone, thought possible (cf. Athen. Mitth. XXXI, 1906, p. 149). *ov* represented by *o* in every case except l. 6 where we have *τούς*.

This inscription has been published already from an imperfect copy with translation and epigraphical commentary by Holleaux, Athen. Mitth. XXXI, 1906, pp. 134-144. The technical construction of the tripod-bases, for which the most important dimensions are given, is discussed *ibid.*, pp. 145-150 by Dörpfeld. Considering the fact that Holleaux had seen neither the stone itself nor a squeeze, his publication is excellent, though of course not accurate in detail. Holleaux knew neither the dimensions of the stone nor the place of finding, which is of considerable importance in this case, since the inscription probably comes from the Cynosarges (cf. line 2). The tripods mentioned perhaps were set up in the sanctuary of Hercules in the Cynosarges (cf. Frazer, Pausanias, II, p. 193; Judeich, *op. cit.*, p. 374). Since the stone was excavated somewhat to the south of the chapel of *Hagios Panteleïmon* on the south bank of the Ilissus, it seems to prove that the Cynosarges was not on the site of the Monastery *τῶν Ἀσωμάτων* at the southeastern foot of Lycabettus near the American School, where one of the streets to-day is called *ὁδὸς Κυνοσάργους*, and where most topographers following Leake and Curtius used to locate it (cf. Frazer, *ibid.*) and some as Gardner do still (cf. his *Ancient Athens*, p. 528). The view of Dyer and Miss Harrison, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, p. 216, that the Cynosarges was near the stadium also now seems improbable¹. Dörpfeld placed the Cynosarges near *Hagios Panteleïmon* (wrongly called *H. Marina* by Dörpfeld himself in Athen. Mitth. XX, 1895, p. 507 and by Frazer, *op. cit.* V, p. 493).

¹ In her recent book, *Primitive Athens*, p. 142, fig. 49, Miss Harrison places the deme Diomeia, where the Cynosarges was located, to the south-west of the Olympieum, although p. 145, note 2, she says it is to the south-east.

5 ⓪ Ε Ι ⓪ Ι
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 30 ΡΙΡΟΔΑΔΩΡΙΚΟΝΕΧΟΝΤΟΕΡΙΚΡΑΝΟΝΕΞΑΥΤΟΥΡ
 ΟΞΕΣΑΝΤΑΟΡΘΟΝΚΑΙΞΕΡΑΙΔΕΧΡΗΣΘΑΙΕΙΣΤΟΣΟ
 Τ^ΝΓΚΑΥΣΑΙΡΕΤΡΑΙΔΕΗΡΤΗΡΑΣΑΚΤΙΤΙΔΙΗ
 F I E A N Δ Ε Μ Ε Γ Α Ρ Ι Κ Ε Ι
 , Τ Α Τ Α Σ Κ Α Ι Τ Ο

Θεοί.

Συγγραφαί· ἀρχιτέκτων Ξενοφῶν Περιβόλης·

ἐγ Κυνοσάργει τῷ τρίποδι ἐκάστοι βῆμα ποι-
ῆσαι· ἀνακαθιρόμενον τὸ χωρίον ὅπο ἂν ὁ ἀρχι-

5 τέκτων υπογράψει, στρωματίσαι λίθους ἀγρυ-

λικοῖς ἰσόγειων, τιθέντα τοὺς λίθος ἐπὶ τὸ

δίπνον, καὶ ἐπικόψαι ὄρθον κατὰ κεφαλὴν πρὸς
τὸν διαβήτην· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ ἀγρυλικοῦ ὀρθοστάτη-

ν θεῖναι, ὕψος τρίποδα, πάχος καὶ πλάτος ἐπτὰ

10 παλαστῶν δακτύλο λειπόντων· ἐξεργάζεσθαι

δὲ τὸν ὀρθοστάτην, περιξοσάμενον τὰς ἄκρας

ὅσον ἐπὶ δύο δακτύλω πανταχέ, τὰ μέσα κατα[ρ-

[α]χίσαι λεπτέ, ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ ὀρθοστάτο ἐκάστο κα-

ταληπητῆρα ἐπιθεῖναι, πάχος ἐπτὰ δακτύλων, π-

15 λάτος τριῶν ποδῶν καὶ ἐξ δακτύλων, ἐξεργασά-
μενον καὶ ἀποξέσαντα πανταχέ ὀρθὸν καὶ ὕγ-
ια· τιθέναι δὲ περὶ γόμφου σιδηρῶ· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ κ-

αταληπητῆρος τὸν τρίποδα καθαρμόσαι, ἐντετ-

ρίναντα τοῖς ποσὶ καὶ περιμολυβδοχοῦσαι, κ-

20 αὶ κίονιον ὕφραρμόσαι πεντελεικὸν ὑπὸ τὸν τ-
ρίποδα, δωρικὸν ἔχον τὸ ἐπὶ κρανον ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ὑπ-
οξέσαντα ὀρθὸν καὶ ξύσαντα λείον, καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ-

[κρανον] ἐγκαῦσαι· πέτραι δὲ χρῆσθαι εἰς τὸς ὀ-

[ρβοστάτας καὶ] τὸς καταληπητῆρας ἀκτίτιδι ἢ

25 μεγαρικέῃ ἢ ἐλευσινιακ]εῖ, εἰάν δὲ μεγαρικέῃ

..... εἰς τὸς ὀρθο]στάτας καὶ τὸ-
ς καταληπητῆρας]

Accordingly Cecil Smith conducted excavations in this region to the north-east of the hill marked to-day by a windmill and discovered the foundations of a large building of the sixth century B. C., which was taken to be a gymnasium (cf. Athen. Mitth. XXI, 1896, p. 463 f.; Annual of British School at Athens, III, pp. 89, 232 f.; Frazer, op. cit. V, p. 493 f.; Judeich, op. cit., p. 373). But no inscription was found to make this certain and one would expect from the literary references to discover the Cynosarges on the road to Phalerum rather than on the road to Sunium, where these excavations took place. The place of finding of this inscription confirms the view of Judeich who (l. c.) says, "Mit grösserer Wahrscheinlichkeit wird man deshalb das Kynosarges-Gymnasium am Südwestfuss derselben Hügelgruppe suchen, an deren Nordostabfall die Bauten ausgegraben sind". Such a situation fits the description in Ps.-Plato, Axiochus 364 b. And in Ps.-Plut. Vit. X Or. 838 b Isocrates is said to have been buried near Cynosarges on a hill to the left, which would be the hill with the windmill. Let us hope that excavations will soon be conducted in this region for the purpose of settling the exact spot of the Cynosarges.

L. 1. Above the inscription is the heading $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\iota$, omitted by Holleaux, but often found at the beginning of architectural inscriptions (cf. Dittenberger, Sylloge², 537, 538, 539, 542; also I. G. II, 5, 1054 b and 1054 c).

The inscription itself is cut *stoichedon*, and every line has exactly 36 letters. Holleaux wrongly thought that lines 13, 16, 19, 23, and 24 were irregular, l. 13 containing 38 and ll. 16, 19, 23 37 letters, and l. 24 only 35 letters. Lattermann, Athen. Mitth. XXXI, 1906, p. 362 is also wrong.

L. 6. The first letter is A or Δ instead of Λ . Perhaps the letters were painted and the cross-bar, cut by mistake, was not painted so that the letter really looked like Λ . So in I. G. I. 5, p. 190, no. 528¹ we have $AH\Xi$ for $\Lambda H\Xi$.

Ll. 6-7. $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma\ \epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\ \tau\omicron\ \delta\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\nu$. Holleaux, l. c., p. 138, and Dörpfeld, l. c., p. 146, read $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\ \tau\omicron\ \alpha\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\nu$ (?), taking it to be equivalent to $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\ \tau\omicron\ \sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\phi\omicron\nu$, a meaning for which there is no parallel. Holleaux, because of the use of the accusative with $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$ after $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, suggested the correction, which he himself calls "*désespérée*", $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\ \tau\omicron(\acute{\iota})\ \alpha\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron(\upsilon)[\varsigma]$. Lattermann, l. c., p. 360, adopts a suggestion of Hiller von Gaertringen $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\ \tau\omicron\ \alpha\rho\gamma\acute{o}\nu$. But there can be no doubt about any letter except the first, which seems to me after a careful

comparison of all occurrences of Δ and Α in this inscription to be Δ rather than Α. For the form *δίπο(ν)ν* instead of *δίποδα*, cf. Meisterhans-Schwyzler, *Gramm. der att. Inschr.* 149, 8.

In l. 9 we have the form *τρίποδα*, but this is more common even in the fourth century B. C. than *τρίπο(ν)ν*. There is no reason why in a period of transition we should not have *δίπο(ν)ν* and *τρίποδα* just as we have, l. 6, *τοὺς*, but elsewhere *τὸς* · ἐπὶ τὸ *δίπο(ν)ν* would mean "to the distance of two feet", "to the depth of two feet" or "to the height of two feet" (cf. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*², 538, l. 15; 540, l. 107; 542, l. 20, *θήσει δὲ τοὺς λίθους ὀρθοὺς ἐπὶ τὰ τριημιπόδια*). The height of the foundations is to be two feet, a little more than Dörpfeld has adopted in his drawing, l. c., p. 144.

Ll. 12-13. *ὅσον ἐπὶ δύο δακτύλῳ πανταχεῖ τὰ μέσα κατα[ρ]χίσαι λεπτεῖ* etc. Holleaux read *ὅσον ἐπὶ δύο δακτύλων πανταχεῖ, τὰ [δὲ] μέσα κατασχί[σ]ται* (?) As Lattermann, l. c., p. 360, pointed out, *δύο* does not occur as a genitive till Roman times (cf. Meisterhans-Schwyzler, *op. cit.*, 157, 1 d). The *ν* of *δακτύλων* and the *δὲ* which Holleaux supplied to make 36 letters in l. 12 are not on the stone. *Δὲ* is not needed, because it would subordinate *περιξισάμενον* to *ἐξεργάζεσθαι* which consists in polishing off a border all around (*περιξίω*) and then cutting down fine the middle portions. Holleaux's reading *κατασχί[σ]ται* is impossible, since it contains one too few letters, and the letter before *χ* is not *ξ*. Lattermann's conjecture of *κατα(ξ)ί(ν)[ε]ιν* (cf. l. c., p. 360) is also disproved by the stone itself. *καταρχίσαι* seems to be the correct reading, though I have been unable to find it used of cutting down stone. It generally has some reference to sacrifice. But clear traces of *Ρ* exist on the stone at the end of l. 12, and the first letter of l. 13 looks like *Α*. In I. G. II, 167, l. 82, we have *ραχώσας* used with reference to the long walls of Athens. For the lacuna left by Holleaux after *καταρχίσαι* Lattermann (l. c., p. 361) suggested *ξοῖδι*, the instrument which to be sure does occur along with *τὰ δὲ μέσα* in Dittenberger, *Sylloge*², 540, ll. 108, 121. The reading of the stone *λεπτεῖ* shows, however, that Holleaux was wrong when he said (l. c., p. 140) "Ces parties médianes doivent, selon l'usage, être, non point finement travaillées", and also Dörpfeld, when he said (l. c., p. 146) "die mittlere Fläche geraucht bleibt". After a margin of the breadth of two *δάκτυλοι* has been polished off all around on the *ὀρθοστάτης*, the middle portions (*τὰ μέσα*) are to be cut down fine and not left rough, as was often the case (cf. *Sylloge*², 540, notes 45, 47).

Ll. 16-17: $\dot{\upsilon}\gamma|\dot{\iota}\dot{\alpha}$. Holleaux read $\dot{\upsilon}\gamma|\acute{\epsilon}a$, making 37 instead of 36 letters in l. 16. But the acc. sing. would be $\dot{\upsilon}\gamma\dot{\iota}\eta$ as in Sylloge², 540, l. 32 or $\dot{\upsilon}\gamma\dot{\iota}\dot{\alpha}$. The correct reading $\dot{\upsilon}\gamma\dot{\iota}\dot{\alpha}$ which Lattermann had already suggested (l. c., p. 361) dates the inscription before 350 B. C. (cf. Meisterhans-Schwyzler, op. cit., p. 150, 11).

L. 17. Read $\pi\epsilon\rho\dot{\iota}\ \gamma\acute{o}\mu\phi\omega\iota$ instead of Holleaux's $\pi\epsilon\rho\dot{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\mu\phi\omega$ as Dörpfeld (l. c., p. 147) suggests.

L. 19. There is no T at the beginning as Holleaux reads, which makes 36 instead of 37 letters in l. 19.

L. 20: $\kappa\acute{\iota}\omicron\gamma\iota\omicron\nu$. Several small columns have been found in the region where this inscription was excavated, and perhaps come from the tripod-bases.

L. 21: $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$, Holleaux wrongly read $\acute{\epsilon}\pi'\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$.

L. 23: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\iota\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\ \chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$. Holleaux read $\chi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, which he himself (cf. l. c., Addendum to p. 135) says, "est bien faite pour surprendre dans une inscription attique du IV^e siècle". L. 23 has 36, not 37 letters.

L. 24. Holleaux thought l. 24 had only 35 letters, but he omitted the last letter η .

L. 25: $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\ \delta\epsilon\ \mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\rho\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\dot{\iota}$. Holleaux read only $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\ \mu[\acute{\eta}]$. We hear of Megarian stone in I. G. IV, 823, ll. 7, 76.

L. 26 was not given by Holleaux.

4. Stone seen in the Bazaar of Athens. Exact provenience unknown. Height 0.59 m.; width 0.215 m. Inscription 0.26 m. high. Letters, coarse and irregular, from 0.01 m. to 0.015 m. high. The lower part, which was not inscribed, was set in the ground on the estate mortgaged. Date, first half of fourth century B. C.

Ο Π Ο Ξ Χ Ω Π Ι Ο
 Ρ Ε Ρ Π Α Μ Ε Ν Ο
 Ε Ρ Ι Α Υ Ξ Ε Ι Κ Η Φ Ι
 Ξ Ο Δ Ω Π Ω Ι Λ Ε Υ Κ Ο
 5 Χ Γ Κ Α Ι Φ Π Α Τ Ε Π
 Ξ Ι Τ Ο Ι Ξ Μ Ε Τ Α Ε Π Α
 Τ Ο Ξ Τ Π Α Τ Ο Α Ν Α
 Φ Λ Χ Η Η Κ Α Ι Γ Λ Α
 Υ Κ Ι Δ Α Ι Ξ Γ Η Κ
 10 Ε Ρ Ι Κ Λ Ε Ι Δ Α Ι Ξ
 Η Γ Κ Α Ι Φ Π Α Τ Ε Π
 Ξ Ι Τ Ο Ι Ξ Μ Ε Τ Α Ν Ι Κ
 Ω Ν Ο Ξ Α Ν Α Φ Λ Η

ὄρος χωρίο
 πεπραμένο
 ἐπὶ λύσει Κηφι-
 σοδώρῳ Λευκο(νοεῖ)
 5 ΧΓ καὶ φράτερ-
 σι τοῖς μετὰ Ἐρα-
 τοστράτῳ Ἀνα-
 φλ(υστίῳ) ΧΗΗ καὶ Γλα-
 νκίδαις ΓΗ κ[αὶ]
 10 Ἐπικλείδαις
 ΗΓ καὶ φράτερ
 σι τοῖς μετὰ Νίκ
 ωνος Ἀναφλ(υστίῳ) Η

This inscription belongs to the class of hypothecary or mortgage inscriptions (most of them dating from the latter half of the fourth century), in which the property is sold with a reservation of right to the vendor to repurchase (*ἐπὶ λύσει*).¹ I know of no other inscription of this kind which records as many as five mortgages. In ll. 4, 8, and 13 the deme-names are abbreviated as in I. G. II 1134, 1135, 1147; Sitzb. d. Akad. zu Berlin, 1897, p. 665, no. 2, l. 3; no. 4, ll. 5, 10 (this last mortgage stone published as if unknown by Tillyard in the Annual of the British School at Athens, XI, p. 71)². The president of the *φράτρες* who take the second mortgage for 1200 drachmae is Eratostratus of Anaphlystus who in all probability is to be identified with the Eratostratus of Anaphlystus who according to I. G. II 869 was *πρίτανις* about the middle of the fourth century B. C. (cf. Kirchner, Prosopographia Attica, s. v.). Nikon of Anaphlystus (ll. 12, 13) can not be the Nikon of Anaphlystus mentioned by Kirchner, op. cit., 11106, because that Nikon lived two hundred years later, but possibly they belong to the same stock. The names *Γλαυκίδαι* and *Ἐπικλείδαι* are new and are not to be found in Ziebarth, Das griechische Vereinswesen, or in Toepffer, Attische Genealogie, or in Oehler, Zum griechischen Vereinswesen. We should expect these to be the names of guilds or sacred clubs or phratries, or more probably of families, just as we hear of mortgages given to *ἐρανισταί* (cf. I. G. II 1110, 1119, 1147, 1148; II 5, 1139 b, 1140 b.; Sitzb. der Akad. zu Berlin, 1897, p. 668, nos. 14, 15), to *θιασῶται* (cf. I. G. II 1111; II 5, 1111), to *ὀργεῶνες* (cf. Michel, Recueil, 1375), to *Κεκροπίδαι* and *Λυκομίδαι* and *Φλυεῖς* (cf. *ibid.* 1366; Dittenberger, Sylloge², 819), to the *δεκαδισταί* (cf. Dittenberger, Sylloge², 824; Michel, Recueil, 1374). *Γλαυκίδαι* and *Ἐπικλείδαι*, to be connected perhaps with the festival of Demeter celebrated at Athens, the *Ἐπικλείδια* (cf. Hesychius, s. v.), are more likely to be names of families than phratries, since the word *φράτρες* is used of two

¹ Cf. for similar inscriptions I. G. II 1103 f.; I. G. II 5, 1111 f.; Dittenberger, Sylloge², 818 f.; Michel, Recueil, 1364 f.; Roberts and Gardner, Inscriptions of Attica, pp. 494 f.; Ziebarth, Sitzungsberichte der Akad. zu Berlin, 1897, pp. 664 f.; 1898, pp. 782 f.; Dareste, Hassoullier et Reinach, Inscr. Juridiques Grecques, pp. 107 f.; Annual of British School at Athens, XI, pp. 63 f.; Hitzig, Das griechische Pfandrecht, p. 67 f. Cf. for *ἐπὶ λύσει* Wiener Studien, IX, 1887, p. 279 f.

² In lines 9 and 10 of Tillyard's publication should be read *κειμένας παρὰ Χαιρεδήμῳ Ῥαμν(ονσίῳ)* instead of the genitive.

other parties who have mortgages but not with these names. Guilds and *φράτρες* often possessed property (cf. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*², 571; *Sitzb. der Akad. zu Berlin*, 1898, p. 781, no. 24, *ὄρος οἰκίας φρατέρων*). But this is the first mortgage inscription, so far as I know, to mention *φράτρες*.

5. Marble slab with molding above and below. Found on north-east slope of Philopappus Hill. Length, 0.685 m. Width, 0.305 m. Width of middle part, where inscription is, 0.11 m. Letters 0.03 m. high. Date, end of second century or beginning of first century B. C.

ΔΩΡΟΣ¹ ΕΙΣΙΑΣΤΡΙΜΟΥ
ΙΕΥΣ ΕΚ ΠΙΡΑΙΕΩΝ

— δωρος — — — ιεύς

Εισιάς Πρίμου ἐκ Πιραιέων

Probably we should read *Εισιάς* and not *Εισίας*, since the woman's name is more common than the man's, cf. I. G. III 155; *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, 1896, p. 275 f.

6. Part of a *κιονίσκος* found near the Philopappus Hill, now in the possession of Nostrakis, cf. no. I. Height, 0.27 m.; diameter, 0.17 m.; circumference 0.55 m. Letters 0.03 m. high. Date, end of second century B. C.

ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑ	Ἀρισταγόρα
ΘΕΩΝΟΣ	Θέωνος
ΜΙΑΗΣΙΑ	Μιλησία

In l. 3 the third letter Α is a stone-cutter's mistake for Λ, cf. no. 3, l. 6. Pape wrongly gives in his *Griechische Eigennamen* the name Ἀρισταγόρα as that of a woman from Miletus mentioned in C. I. G. 2852, for we have there the genitive of Ἀρισταγόρας.

In the same house as no. 6 is another fragment of a *κιονίσκος*
 Κ Ρ
 0.26 m. high, with the letters, 0.015 m. high. Ξ Α
 Μ Α

7. In the yard of a house near the Ilissus south of the Olym-pieum fragment of another *κιονίσκος* with a late inscription. Diameter 0.37 m. Height 0.27 m. Letters 0.03 m. high.

ΦΡΕΓΑΝΙΟΣ ΕΠΑΦΡΑΣ

Φρεγάνιος Ἐπαφρᾶς

Beneath this inscription an earlier inscription of which the letters E and O^{ξ}Y remain on either side of a sculptured male head.

8. Slab with gable, found near Zappeion, now in Bazaar of Athens, 0.22 m. wide, 0.32 m. high. Letters 0.015 m. high.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΑ	Ἡρακλέα
ΧΑΙΡΕ	χαῖρε

9. Stone, said to come from grave at Megara, 0.135 m. by 0.07 m. Thickness 0.04 m. Letters 0.02 m. Seen in Bazaar of Athens.

ΠΑΜΒΙΣ	Πάμβις
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10. Similar stone seen also in Bazaar, from Megara, 0.17 m. long, 0.14 m. high, 0.025 m. thick. Letters 0.03 m. high.

ΚΑΡΙΟΥ	Καρίου
ΒΙΓΛΑΝ	Βιγλαν-
ΤΙΟΥ	τίου (= Vigilantius).

11. Small slab with inscription of imperial date, 0.135 m. wide, 0.155 m. high, 0.025 m. thick. Letters 0.01 m. Now in shop on Aeolus street, no. 13. Found near Peiraeus, so probably comes from the Asclepieum of the Peiraeus.

ΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ	Ἀθηνόδωρος
ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΩΕΠΗ	Ἀσκληπιῷ ἐπη-
ΚΟΩΕΥΧΗΝΑ	κόω εὐχὴν ἀ-
ΝΕΘ	νέθηκε
ΗΚΕ	

In the space in l. 4 are sculptured the private parts of a youth. Cf. Sybel, Katalog der Skulpturen, 4058.

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